Civic and Social Activities.—Eighty-one societies are maintaining free Reading Rooms for the benefit of their members and the general public, and several societies made contribution from their profits for the promotion of charitable or other public purposes.

General.—There were three Honorary Organisers and 31 Honorary Supervisors of Co-operative Societies working at the end of the year. The 17th Mysore Co-operative Conference was held during September 1930 at Mysore, under the auspices of the Co-operative Propagandist Institute. It was opened by the Officiating Dewan who presented Shields and Certificates to the successful societies. The Bangalore City Co-operative Society and the Basavangudi Co-operative Society celebrated their Silver Jubilees during the year.

The working of the Department was on the whole satisfactory. The thanks of Government are due to *Rajasabhabhushana* Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Land Mortgage Bank, for the valuable services rendered by him in the organisation and working of the institution and all the non-official gentlemen who have so cordially co-operated with the Department in the development of the Co-operative Movement.

B. T. KESAVA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT.

Admission into IV Form of candidates who have passed the Lower Secondary Examination and Sanskrit Kavya Examination.

READ—

Letter No. E1. 2844-71 of 31-32, dated 22nd January 1932, from the Director of Public Instruction, stating that the marginally noted resolution was passed by the S. S. L. C. Board, at their meeting held on 13th November 1931, in connection with the admission into the IVth Form of candidates, who have passed the Lower Secondary Examination and the Sanskrit Kavya Examination and recommending approval of the same.

"Resolved that Heads of High Schools be permitted to admit into the IV Form, persons who have passed the L. S. Examination and the Bangalore Sanskrit Kavya Examination obtaining in the English group of papers 40% or more marks."

ORDER NO. E. 3541—EDN. 272-31-2, DATED 9TH MARCH 1932.

Approved.

R. RANGA RAO,
Offg. *Chief Secretary to Government.*

Public Instruction in Mysore.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Mysore, for the year 1930-31, submitted by the Director of Public Instruction, with his letter No. F. Dis. C. P. R. 12-24 of 1931-32, dated 23rd November 1931.

ORDER NO. E. 3905-64—EDN. 113-31-10, DATED 30TH MARCH 1932.

Recorded.

2. *Direction.*—Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, M.A., (Cantab) Bar-at-Law., was in charge of the Department during the year except for the period from 1st July 1930 to 2nd February 1931, when he was placed on special duty with the Dewan in connection with the Round Table Conference at London. Mr. A. R. Wadia, B.A., (Cantab), Bar-at-Law., Professor, Maharaja's College, Mysore, officiated as Director during this period.

3. *Touring and Inspection.*—Mr. Wadia toured for 80 days and visited 471 offices and institutions and Mr. Subba Rao toured for 28 days and visited 19 offices and institutions and attended 47 meetings. The touring and inspection of the two Deputy Directors of the Mysore and Shimoga Divisions respectively and of the several District Educational Officers were on the whole satisfactory. There is, however, room for improvement in the work of the District Educational Officers of Bangalore, (Mr. S. Srinivasa Rao) and Tumkur (Mr. Md. Davud).

Government are glad to note that the touring and inspection work of the Assistant Inspectors and Inspectresses showed, on the whole, a considerable improvement over the last year. It is, however, unsatisfactory that the Assistant Inspectresses of Urdu Girls' Schools, Bangalore (Sri Leelavathi Bai) and Mysore (Miss M. Yusuf Ali) left 25 and 15 schools respectively, uninspected. In last year's review, Government directed that action should be taken to either resuscitate or close the schools which were not working, but it is observed that there is still a large number of such schools. Action should be taken early to give effect to the directions of Government.

4. *Statistics.*—The total number of educational institutions of all kinds under the control of the Director of Public Instruction and the University and their strength on 31st March 1931, as compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year were as follows:—

		1929-30		1930-31	
		No.	Strength	No.	Strength
Public	Government ..	5727	2,59,713	5345	2,38,860
	Municipal ..	89	9,268	94	11,625
	Aided ..	1380	41,810	1644	53,248
	Unaided ..	6	341	8	829
	Total ..	7202	3,11,132	7091	3,04,562
Private ..		1156	18,796	1224	18,484
	Grand Total ..	8358	3,29,928	8315	3,23,046

There was thus a decrease of 43 institutions and 6,882 scholars, which was chiefly due to the amalgamation of certain Primary Schools and the abolition of many incomplete Middle and Adult Night Schools.

The percentage of boys and girls at school to the population of school-going age, calculated at 15 per cent of the total population according to the census of 1931, was 36·75, that of boys only to the male population of school-going age, 58·05 and that of girls only to the similar female population 14·62. The respective figures for the

previous year were 38·39, 61·95 and 14·83. The average daily attendance was 75·89 per cent of the average monthly number on the rolls, against 75·46 in the year previous.

On an average, there was one school for every 3·54 square miles of area and 704 persons of the total population, and one out of every 2·9 of the population of school-going age was under instruction. The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population was 8·7, that of girls to the total female population 2·12 and that of both boys and girls to the total pupulation 5·51. The respective figures for the previous year were 8·9, 2·22 and 5·63.

5. The total expenditure, both direct and indirect, on public instruction met from the several sources noted on the margin, was Rs. 69,08,448 or Rs. 98,156 more than in 1929-30. Of this, a sum of Rs. 10,60,676 was spent on the University.

		Rs.		
1. State Funds	...	56,10,962	or	81·2 per cent.
2. Local Funds	...	5,89,999	or	8·5 ,,
3. Municipal Funds	...	1,41,159	or	2·1 ,,
4. Fees	...	4,76,600	or	6·9 ,,
5. Other sources (mainly contributions from aided agencies.)		89,728	or	1·3 ,,
Total	...	69,08,448	or	100 per cent.

Government observe that there is a fall in the Education Cess Collections of certain Districts as shown on the margin. The Director is requested to report the reason for this.

District	Estimated annual income	Collections during 1930-31
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Bangalore	90,000	55,400
2. Mysore	1,10,000	1,04,400
3. Kadur	47,000	29,600
4. Shimoga	56,000	51,000
5. Chitaldrug	60,000	47,000

The total expenditure may be classified as follows:—

	Rs.
Direct—Government Institutions. (Including also indirect expenditure of Rs. 3,38,147 on buildings and furniture).	49,[illegible]138
Aided	5,56,774
Municipal Schools	1,50,609
Total ..	56,68,521
Indirect—General (direction, inspection, scholarships, etc.)	12,39,927
Grand Total ..	69,08,448

From the statement furnished in the Report, it is observed that a large number of building grants sanctioned long ago to certain aided hostels and other institutions have not yet been worked out. Government would like to know the reason for this and why the sanction should not be cancelled.

The direct expenditure amounting to Rs. 53,30,374 represents approximately 77·4 per cent of the total and this was spent on the following grades of education:—

		Rs.		Per cent.
1.	University	9,43,676	or	13·7
2.	Oriental Colleges (not forming part of the University.)	49,317	or	0·7
3.	Training Institutions ..	2,29,835	or	3·2
4.	High Schools	6,99,407	or	10·1
5.	Middle Schools	10,11,892	or	14·6
6.	Primary Schools	20,68,173	or	29·9
7.	Technical Institutions ..	3,28,074	or	5·2
	Total ..	53,30,374	or	77·4

The average cost of education per head of population was Rs. 1-2-10 against Rs. 1-2-7 in the previous year. Of this, a sum of Re. 0-15-1 was met from State Funds as against Re. 0-15-5 in the previous year.

A large number of local benefactions was as usual made to supply the pressing need for suitable accommodation for schools. The most important of these are the following:—

(1) Mr. K. N. Guruswamy, Contractor, Bangalore, constructed a building worth Rs. 2,500 at Arudi, Dodballapur Taluk.

(2) The Patel of Naddur, Sira Taluk, donated a building worth Rs. 2,000 for the Aided Primary School at the place.

(3) Mr. Kempanna of Lalenahalli, Yedatore Taluk, constructed a building at a cost of Rs. 1,500 and the Village Panchayet of Halayur in the same Taluk constructed one costing Rs. 4,000.

(4) Sahukar Settara Siddappa of Ajjampur, constructed a building for the Middle School at Ajjampur at a cost of Rs. 4,000.

6. *Secondary Education of Boys.*—Though the number of High Schools for boys rose from 28 to 29 on account of the opening of a Municipal High School at Bowringpet, their total strength fell from 6,549 to 6,528. Of the 29 High Schools, 17 were Government and 12 Aided.

The High Schools were generally maintained in a satisfactory condition, but in a great majority of them the results of the S.S.L.C., Examination were poorer than those of the year previous, especially in the High Schools of Malleswaram, Chickballapur, Nanjangud, Hassan and Davangere. The Director is requested to enquire into the causes of this decline and take steps to improve the position.

Government are glad to note that the Municipal High Schools continue to show good progress, those at Bowringpet and Sagar having secured excellent results in the S. S. L. C., Examination. Early steps should be taken to see that these are housed in suitable buildings.

The extra-curricular activities of the High Schools made good progress. Much attention was paid to sports, physical culture and scouting and some of the schools successfully maintained school unions, literary and debating societies. A few also published their own magazines. Co-operation was enlisted by the establishment of teachers' and parents' association and the experiment of having school panchayets under which the boys are entrusted with certain powers in respect of school discipline, was tried in the London Mission, the Wesleyan Mission and the National High Schools with considerable success. The London Mission High School had also a Court of Honour. Government note with satisfaction that aided institutions are given freedom to develop on new lines such as these.

Another experiment which is calculated to develop the students' sense of responsibility is the Dalton plan of teaching, which was introduced in a few sections of the IV and V Forms of the Maharaja's High School in 1929-30. This scheme was extended to the VI Form during the year under report and promises to be a great success. It is reported that the experiment was conducted in all the compulsory subjects, except the second languages and that in the class examinations, the students who worked under this plan showed a decided superiority over the other students. The Head-master of the High School was deputed to Madras to study the system and many improvements were effected in its working.

The experiment of holding only one session of the classes in the morning is being tried in the Nanjangud and the National High Schools, but the results, it is said, do not show signs of promise. This may be discontinued from next year.

The total number of candidates registered for the S.S.L.C., Public Examination of 1931 was 2,781 of whom 2,436 were ordinary candidates and 345 passed candidates seeking supplementary certificates for admission to the University or to special groups in the Intermediate Class. Out of the 2,436 ordinary candidates registered, 2,394 were examined and 1,468 declared passed, the percentage of passes being 61 compared with 60 in the previous year. Out of the candidates declared passed, 788 were declared eligible for admission to the College Course of study by the University of Mysore, the percentage being 54 against 43 in the year previous. Of the 345 candidates registered for supplementary certificates, 195 were declared eligible for the College

course giving a percentage of 56·5 against 33 per cent of candidates who appeared for the first time. Out of 221 private candidates examined, only 22 or 10 per cent passed, against 18 per cent in 1930. This is very poor.

The results of the Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination were poorer than in the year previous. Only 69 out of 209 candidates having passed, giving a percentage of 33 against 38 in 1930.

7. *Middle School Education of Boys.*—The number of Middle Schools for boys rose from 259 to 284 and their strength from 25,970 to 28,633. Of the 284 schools 256 were Government 25 Aided and 3 Unaided institutions. The pay of the Practical Instruction teachers was raised from Rs. 25 to 35 per mensem during the year.

It is reported that the large increase in the number and strength of these schools is the outcome of a persistent demand from the people for Middle School education, and that unless adequate accommodation and staff are provided, their efficiency will be impaired. The Director is requested to examine the question and submit suitable proposals for improving the position as far as funds permit.

The number and strength of the Incomplete Middle Schools were 162 and 3,463 respectively against 271 and 5,537 in the year previous. This reduction is the result of the policy of abolishing this type of school which is being steadily followed.

The percentage of passes in the Middle School and Lower Secondary Examinations was 34·6 and 29·5 respectively against 35·1 and 24·1 in 1930.

8. *Practical Instruction.*—The number of practical instruction classes rose from 87 to 96, of which 85 were in boys' and 11 in girls' schools. Fifty-six of these classes were maintained entirely from State Funds. Government are glad to note that the raiyat population continue to evince great interest in agricultural education for which there is a steadily increasing demand. Financial considerations, however, preclude a more rapid progress. The Director also states that among the other causes which are hampering development in this direction, is the reluctance of trained teachers to take up the work for lack of good prospects. Proposals to improve the position will be duly considered by Government as far as funds permit.

One hundred and eighty-one candidates offered practial instruction subjects (excluding Agriculture) for the Middle School Examination. For agriculture, there were nearly 100 candidates. Many of the classes which sent exhibits to the Educational Exhibition held at Benares in December 1930, under the auspices of the First All Asia Educational Conference, were awared certificates of merit and the exhibits were on the whole considered to be of a high standard.

The Director is requested to examine the whole scheme of practical instruction as early as possible, with a view to see how far it has helped in giving a vocational bias to Education.

9. *Primary Education.*—The number of Primary Schools for boys on 31st March 1931, was 5,857 with a strength of 2,22,816 (including 25,980 girls) against 5,875 schools with a strength of 2,30,296 (including 27,162 girls) in 1929-30. The decrease is said to be mainly due to the amalgamation of many schools and the abolition of several adult Night Schools. Of the 5,857 schools 4,356 were Government, 60 Municipal, 1,440 Aided and one was Unaided. In addition, there were 1,224 village indigenous schools (*i. e.*, schools neither recognised by nor receiving any grant from Government) with a strength of 18,484 pupils (including 1,968 girls) against 1,156 schools with a strength of 18,796 (including 1,810 girls in the previous year).

The percentage of boys in the Primary Classes to the total male population of school-going age (taken as 15 per cent of the total population) was 49·75 against 51·4 in the year previous. The percentage of pupils in the first year primary class to the total strength was 54·57 compared with 57·11 in the year previous. There has therefore been some decrease in the incidence of wastage, but the figure is still high. It is stated that unless a better type of teachers is recruited and their prospects improved, it is not possible materially to improve the position. With a view to increasing the efficiency of Primary Education, the scheme of consolidation and centralisation of schools suggested by the Deputy Director of Public Instruction of Shimoga may be elaborated and referred to the Local Education authorities. In giving effect to such a scheme, it is desirable that the central schools should be of the six-year Vernacular Middle School type and should be fed by Branch Schools which may have only the 1st two primary classes.

As the condition of the Adult Night Schools continued to be unsatisfactory, many of them were abolished.

The Elementary Education Regulation of 1930, was brought into force during the year and arrangements were made for the transfer of control over primary education to local bodies.

10. *Special Institutions.*—The number of Training Institutions on 31st March 1931 was 14 (12 Government and two Aided) as in the previous year. In June 1931, however, the District Normal School at Kolar was abolished, as it was found to be unnecessary owing to the paucity of students. The results of the Lower Secondary Training Examination were, as usual poor. The Director attributes this partly to the poor material and partly to the course, and states that proposals for the revision of the latter will be submitted early so as to obviate the great wastage. These proposals are awaited. In the higher grades the results were better. Owing to financial stringency, the training of graduate teachers and inspecting officers for the B. T. Degree of the Mysore University had to be temporarily suspended.

The work of the School of Engineering continued to be satisfactory. Out of 100 candidates who appeared for the Technical Board Examination in April 1931, 61 passed. In addition to its usual work, the school also conducted the Probationary Revenue Inspector's Class and certain vocational classes for high school students. In October 1930, a draftsman's class was added for the training of efficient draftsmen for the Public Works and other Engineering Departments. Government have it in view to substantially increase the accommodation in this School, to meet the increasing number of applications for admissions.

Of the Commercial Schools, there were two Government, two Aided and one Unaided with a total strength of 551. The working of these schools was on the whole satisfactory. The designation of the Government School at Bangalore in which G. D. A. Classes have been opened, was changed to "The Government Institute of Commerce and Accountancy."

The strength of the Central Institute for Defectives at Mysore was 86 (including 9 girls) against 84 (including 12 girls) in the year previous. Of these, 27 boys and seven girls were deaf mutes, 49 boys and two girls blind pupils and one was a teacher under training in the normal section. Four of the students came from outside the State. In addition to the three R's the deaf pupils were taught weaving, tailoring, knitting or rattan work and the blind ones, music. Physical culture was also attended to. The work of the School during the year was quite satisfactory.

The number and strength of Sanskrit Patasalas was 77 and 1846, including 161 girls against 51 and 1319 including 104 girls respectively in the previous year. As the progress of the schools was not satisfactory, Government passed orders during the year for the systematization of studies in them. It is hoped by this to give an impetus to the study of Sanskrit in the State in future.

11. *Women's Education.*—The number of women's educational institutions of all grades was 624 including two Colleges, six High Schools and two Industrial and three Training Institutions, with a strength of 34,892 (including 464 boys) against 662 with a strength of 34,958 in the year previous. The decrease is due to the amalgamation of certain Girls' Primary Schools with Boys' Schools on the ground of economy. There were 26,682 girls reading in the boys' schools. The percentage of girls at school to the total girl population of school-going age was 14·62 against 14·83 in the year previous. The work of the High Schools was on the whole satisfactory, though the results of the S. S. L. C., Examination were not as good as in the previous year, the percentage of passes being only 55·7 against 66·2 in 1930. The results of the Upper Secondary Examination of the Kannada High School attached to the Women's Training College at Mysore were very poor. In January 1931, a class in Domestic Science was opened in the Vani Vilas Institute on an experimental basis by Miss L. D'Souza who has specialised in that subject in England. This is an important development and its progress will be watched with interest.

There were 28 Middle and 45 Incomplete Middle Schools for girls with a strength of 1,860 and 676 respectively. The percentage of passes in the Middle School and Lower Secondary Examinations was 41·4 and 23·6 respectively against 39 and 30·2 in the year previous.

As regards Primary Schools for girls, there were 538 with a strength of 31,443 against 580 with a strength of 31,976 in the year previous. The decrease as stated above is due to the amalgamation of some schools with boys' schools. Of the total number of pupils in the primary classes 57·41 per cent were in the first year class against 59·7 in the previous year.

The total direct expenditure on Women's Education was Rs. 6,62,983.

12. *Education of Muslims.*—The number of Urdu Schools both for boys and girls was 963 with a strength of 35,956 against 965 with a strength of 37,138 in the previous year. There were also 6,588 Muslims studying in other schools, making a total of 42,544 Muslim pupils (29,312 boys and 13,232 girls) under instruction. A sum of Rs. 7,033 was spent in the award of scholarships to Muslim students. In order to encourage Muslim girls to take to higher education, Government sanctioned the grant of a special scholarship of Rs. 30 per mensem to a Muslim lady studying in the Mysore University. They also sanctioned a grant towards boarding charges in the Urdu Girls' Boarding Home, Bangalore, in order to attract Muslim girls from the mofussil. The report of the sub-committee appointed by the Mahomedan Education Advisory Committee for the revision of the Urdu training courses is said to be under the consideration of the Department.

It is reported that the accommodation, equipment, and staff of Urdu Schools still leave much to be desired. As regards accommodation, it is said that even the limited funds made available are allowed to lapse. Government would like to know the reason for this and why this matter cannot be remedied. It is also reported that the general tone and efficiency of these schools is affected by the indifference of the teachers and the lack of a healthy public opinion due to factions in which the teachers join. The boys' schools are, however, said to be better than the girls' as the latter are not open to inspection by men officers and visitors and as the Assistant Inspectresses have too large a charge for effective supervision. To remedy this drawback, the Mahomedan Education Advisory Committee is said to have recommended the appointment of Lady Visitors. The Director is requested to report what action has been taken on this proposal. The absence of teachers of a higher qualification than the Lower Secondary Training is also said to be another defect of these girls' schools. The Director states that efforts to start Upper Secondary Classes for Muslim Lady Teachers have so far been unsuccessful owing to qualified ladies not being available to staff the institutions. Government desire that early steps should be taken to remedy this defect.

The total expenditure incurred by Government on educational institutions specially intended for Muslims was Rs. 5,80,475 against Rs. 5,22,602 in the previous year.

13. *Education of the Backward and the Depressed Classes.*—Special encouragement was given as usual for the education of these classes by the award of scholarships, 3159 scholarships of the total value of Rs. 1,20,530 (excluding Muslim Scholarships already referred to above) having been thus awarded. In addition a sum of Rs. 2,000 was spent in supplying clothing to the girls of the Depressed Classes not awarded scholarships. It is gratifying to note that the amalgamation of the Adikarnataka Schools with the general schools is proceeding steadily and that caste prejudices are getting weaker and weaker. There were 630 separate schools for the Depressed Classes with a strength of 16,717 (including 2,604 girls) against 656 with a strength of 17,090 (including 2,539 girls) in the previous year. The work of the several Adi-karnataka institutions was on the whole satisfactory, though the results of the Middle School Examination were poor. Much attention was paid, as usual, in these institutions to the vocational training of the pupils side by side with their general education.

14. *Text-Books; Publications and Libraries.*—Government sanctioned during the year the appointment of an Urdu Assistant to the Secretary of the Text-Book Committee to deal with matters pertaining to Urdu text-books and other publications. It is reported that arrangements are being made for the early publication of the manuscripts of the set of three books in Kannada on the History, Geography, Royal Family, Industries, etc., referred to in last year's review, and that Urdu translations of the three parts of the Kannada History of India are being printed. The report of the Special Committee appointed to draft the syllabuses in moral instruction including Civics, for the Middle and High School classes, is also said to be under consideration.

Thirty-four books were published by the Department during the year and three Kannada Science manuscripts were printed. A Committee was also appointed to revise all the Kannada Readers.

There were 117 printing presses in the State during the year against 104 in the previous year, and excluding the Mysore Government Gazette and the Police Gazette, 15 newspapers (2 English) and 44 periodicals (17 English) were published against 20 (7 English) and 41 (19 English) in 1929-30.

15. *Scholarships and Endowments.*—The total amount spent on scholarships, excluding those of the University, was Rs. 1,80,402 of which, as stated above, a sum of Rs. 1,27,563 was spent on Muslims and the Backward and the Depressed classes. In addition, a sum of Rs. 14,118 was spent on scholarships and prizes from the proceeds of endowments, against Rs. 11,514-3-0 in the year previous.

16. *Hostels.*—Including the hostels attached to the University, there were 97 students' hostels in the State during the year with a strength of 3,516 against 92 with a strength of 3,188 in the previous year. Of these, 30 were Government, 64 Aided and 3 Unaided hostels.

17. *The Scout Movement.*—This movement continued to make good progress, the number of active members being about 6,310 as against 5,850 in the previous year. These were comprised in 26 Rover Crews, 226 Scout Troops and 56 Cub Packs. The branch headquarters at Mysore were abolished during the year. An All-State Conference of Scout Commissioners was held at Soldevanhalli and a combined rally of both the State and the Civil and Military Station Scout at Bangalore.

18. *Physical Education.*—Training camps were held at Bangalore by the Inspector of Physical Education, at which a number of teachers of the Middle and the Primary Schools were trained in modern methods of physical culture, so that they might organise physical activities in their schools on a proper basis. Similar camps were also held at Mysore for the benefit of the pupil-teachers of the Training College. It is reported that more and more indigenous games are being introduced. Government consider that this is a move in the right direction as such sports are comparatively inexpensive. It is also gratifying to learn that as a result of the physical culture movement, two gymnasiums have been started in Mysore City. Government trust that the progress made in physical education during the year will be steadily maintained.

In this connection, Government regret to observe that a few cases of defalcation and misappropriation of sports and reading-room funds have been recently reported. They therefore consider that more effective arrangements and better supervision are necessary for the proper management and accounting of these funds.

19. *Medical Inspection.*—The Scheme of Medical Inspection of school children worked satisfactorily and was extended to new centres during the year. Arrangements have also been made for the proper treatment of the defects and ailments pointed out by the Inspectors. The statistics given in the report show that a large number of school children suffer from defects and diseases, such as malnutrition, defective teeth and eye troubles, which if not attended to in time will seriously affect their future life. Government, therefore, trust that their orders regarding Medical Inspection and Curative Treatment will be strictly followed.

20. *Conclusion.*—The special feature of the work of the department during the year was the making of arrangements fer bringing the Elementary Education Regulation into operation from 1st July 1931 which entailed considerable extra work and responsibility.

Government wish to record their appreciation of the satisfactory work turned out by the Department during the year under the guidance of the Director Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, and the Officiating Director Mr. A. R. Wadia. Their thanks are also due to the several non-officials who co-operated with the Department and generously supplemented the efforts of Government in the cause of Education.

H. V. RAMASVAMI,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
General Department